

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

**SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,
OUDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.**

Received up to 15th March, 1879.

POLITICAL.

THE *Oudh Akhbár* of the 15th March says that there is
The results of the Afghan war. a great similarity between the Eastern
and the Central Asian questions. Lord

Circulation,
719 copies.

Lytton has played the same part in connection with the latter which Lord Beaconsfield did in connection with the former. Just as Lord Beaconsfield has protected the British interests in the East by the occupation of Cyprus, Lord Lytton will secure the peace of India by the establishment of British Residents or military cantonments at certain places in Afghanistan. Just as Turkey is saved from the further encroachments of her enemies, the establishment of British influence in Afghanistan will free it from all dangers. The chief beneficial results of the Kabul war are the following :—

First.—That the successful issue of the war has considerably enhanced the prestige of England in Europe. The

real object of the war was to fortify the frontier. That object has been fully attained, and all apprehension of foreign invasion dispelled. The savage tribes, which used to commit robbery and plunder on the frontier, have been well chastised. Free commerce will now be established between Afghanistan and India, which will be beneficial to both countries.

Secondly.—That the war gave an occasion to the Natives to prove their loyalty to the Government. How strongly the feudatory chiefs are attached to the paramount power may be best imagined from the fact that they voluntarily expressed their readiness to sacrifice their lives and property on its behalf. The people also expressed their sympathy with the soldiers in the war by contributing subscriptions for their relief. All associations and committees should endeavour to raise subscriptions for the purpose.

Thirdly.—That one of the results of the war has been that the people have become acquainted with the international relations that should exist between the Government of India and the frontier States, and that it has been made obvious that the motive of the war was not an extension of territory but a desire to fortify the frontier. There are men who still cling to the belief that the late Amir Sher Ali Khan was quite innocent, but they are mistaken. When a treaty of peace has been concluded, the Government will adopt measures to promote the welfare of the inhabitants of Afghanistan, which will be a sufficient proof of the fact that the war had really the good of Afghanistan in view, and that the Amir Sher Ali was not only guilty but unwise and unjust.

Fourthly.—That some of our contemporaries suspected that Russian intrigue was at the bottom of the Kabul difficulty, and that the Russian would assist the Amir ; but now it is evident that she adheres to her promises, and her conduct is friendly towards the British Government. She absolutely refused to render any kind of aid to the Amir.

The Nár-i-Afshán (a missionary publication of Ludhiana)

Circulation,
430 copies.

The terms of the treaty
between Yakub Khan and
the Government.

of the 13th March, says that it appears from a telegram, received from London on the 10th March, that the

partisans of Yakub Khan were victorious in the struggle which ensued between the partisans of rival pretenders on the death of the Amir Sher Ali Khan, and that Yakub Khan has been firmly established on the throne of Kabul. It is a matter of great satisfaction that the enemy of Government has died, and the rightful heir has succeeded to the throne. We hope he will peacefully rule over Afghanistan, provided he makes a friendly treaty with the Government. Along with other terms the Government should demand the establishment of a British Resident at Kabul, and the free admission of the preachers of the Gospel into Afghanistan. The presence of a British political officer at the Afghan capital will prevent the Russians from intriguing with the Afghans for the future. It has been proved by experience that the preaching of the Gospel has the effect of immediately dispelling ignorance from the minds of savage people,

The *Oudh Akhbár* of the 13th March quotes the *English-*

Circulation,
719 copies.

The admission of Christian Missionaries into Afghanistan.

man to the effect that it is the intention of the missionary societies of England to depute a missionary society,

entitled the St. Joseph's Society, to Afghanistan for the propagation of Christianity in that country, and remarks that the reader should not imagine that the Government is in any way connected with this movement. The Government has no connection even with the Indian missions. It has granted equal liberty to all the religions. We believe that it will decide the question of free admission of a Christian mission into Afghanistan, as it thinks proper. Although in the present time of general liberty every man is free to discharge his religious duties, no Government should be indifferent to any religious movement which seems to be objectionable on political grounds. The missionaries should not be over hasty.

Circulation,
300 copies.

The *Punjabi Akhbár* of the 8th March, in regard to the news of the death of the Amir Sher Ali Khan, remarks that if the news

The Kabul war.

is true, there is good reason to hope that the object of the Government will be fully obtained. It is well known that there was great enmity between Yakub Khan and Sher Ali, and that the latter was reluctantly obliged, by the force of circumstances, to release the former from imprisonment. Although, since the departure of Sher Ali from Kabul, Yakub Khan was the undisputed ruler, he could not negotiate a treaty as long as Sher Ali was alive, because if he were to do so, the partisans of Sher Ali would rebel against him, and Kabul would become a prey to internecine quarrels. Now that Sher Ali is dead, Yakub Khan is free to act as he pleases, without provoking any opposition from the partisans of Sher Ali. He knows the difference between a Russian and a British alliance. The King of Bokhara and the Khan of Khiva entered into a friendly alliance with Russia, but still she destroyed their kingdoms. If Yakub Khan enters into a friendly alliance with the Government of India, the Government far from depriving him of his independence, will strengthen his rule.

Circulation,
630 copies.

The *Koh-i-Núr* of the 8th March, referring to the telegraphic message received from London on the 3rd March, to the effect that the *Times*, in a leading article on Yakub Khan's letters to the Government of India, states that if Yakub Khan concludes a peace on acceptable terms, England will recognise him and afford him moral support, remarks that if Yakub Khan concludes a peace, all his difficulties will vanish, and his rule will be firmly established with the aid of Government.

In regard to the question of the cost of the war, the *Koh-i-Núr* remarks that those men who contend that the war has been undertaken to maintain the prestige of England and

that, therefore, the cost of the war should fall on the Imperial Exchequer, are mistaken. The war has been really undertaken to display the power and greatness of the Empress of India. It will, therefore, be degrading to India to throw the cost of the war upon England. The object of the war is to fortify the frontier of India and not of England. Had Russia espoused the cause of the Amir, India might have fairly asked England to share the cost with her. If, owing to the unsatisfactory condition of her finances, she is not able to pay the cost at present, she may borrow the necessary amount from England. If, in view of the benefit which England derives from India, she voluntarily offered to pay the cost, there would be no harm in accepting her generous offer.

The *Anjumanī Panjab* of the 7th March, referring to the death of Sher Ali and the letters of

The Kabul war.

Circulation,
408 copies.

Yakub Khan to the Government, says that the aspect of affairs in Afghanistan now appears to be entirely changed. The Amir has probably died from anxiety and fear of the Government. He foolishly fell a dupe to Russian intrigue, and ungratefully picked a quarrel with the Government, which had conferred many favors upon him. All his sufferings are due to his own folly. Yakub Khan is quite unable to encounter the British army. He should unconditionally surrender himself to the Government, and accept the terms which it wishes to impose upon him.

The *Hindi Pradip* of the 1st March, received on the 12th

The Musalmans in India.

Circulation,
180 copies.

idem, publishes a small Hindi drama entitled "the Musalmans in India," which is a translation of a Bengali drama. In the drama the Musalmans are represented as oppressing the Hindus, who are freed from their oppressions by the English.

The *Anjumanī Panjab* of the 7th March strongly con-

The massacre of the prin-
ces of the royal family of
Burma by the new king.

Circulation,
408 copies.

king as cruel and unjust, and praises the British Resident at Burma for putting a stop to further massacres. The *Anjuman Panjab* then proceeds to remark that humanity demands that the king should be deposed from the throne, and the country annexed to British territories.

NATIVE STATES.

Circulation,
300 copies.

The Panjabi Akhbár of the 8th March, in its correspondence column, says that the subjects of Raja Moti Singh of Punch (Panjab) are much satisfied with his justice and generosity. Owing to the scarcity of food he has remitted all taxes, and granted a sum of Rs. 45,000 for the establishment of four poor-houses in the different parts of his territories. He has established an Anglo-Vernacular school at the capital, and ten schools at other places. He has also appointed some *hakims* to distribute medicine among the poor gratis.

The same paper, in its correspondence column, says that Raja Alri Singh of Nalagarh, Simla. at the time of his death the late Raja Raghubir Singh of Nalagarh left a will to the effect that his Rani and the infant son should live in the fort at Bilasi, and assigned some lakhs of rupees for their support. Raja Alri Singh, in utter disregard of the will of his father, has expelled them from the fort, and confiscated all their property. It has also been heard that they have no sufficient means of support, and that the Raja oppresses them in several other ways. If the above complaint is true, the deputy commissioner of Simla should take their pitiable case into his favorable consideration.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,
719 copies.

The Oudh Akhbár of the 15th March, in regard to the Lord Lytton's reply to the address of the Calcutta British Indian Association, reply of Lord Lytton to the address of the Calcutta British Indian Association, remarks that the reply in question, like all speeches delivered by Lord Lytton, is deserving

of high praise, and indicative of his great intellectual powers. His Lordship has given a brief and satisfactory reply to every question raised by the Association in their address. His Lordship's reply will serve to dispell all those false sentiments which have spread among the people about the license tax and the abolition of the cotton import duties. The *Oudh Akhbár* then proceeds to argue that of all the Indian subjects of Her Majesty the zamindars of Bengal should be specially thankful to the Government for possessing the inestimable blessing of a permanent settlement, which has not been granted to the zamindars of any other province. The *Oudh Akhbár* further states that the remarks made by Lord Lytton, in regard to the license tax, are perfectly true. We are not one of those men who blindly object to every form of taxation. We admit that India is poor, and that it is not wise to increase her burdens. All the great Indian administrators also share this belief. The license tax, however, forms an exception to the rule. The Government was bound to provide for the relief and prevention of famine. Every man should gladly pay the license tax, and thank Heaven that he is able to contribute towards a fund which will be expended on the relief of his countrymen in the time of distress. It is no doubt open to question what will be the best way of disposing of the fund, and every man is free to express his opinion on the subject. As regards the question of the cotton import duties, the Government should keep the interests both of the traders of Manchester and India in view.

The *Urdu Akhbár*, published in Marathi at Akola, of the
The formation of vo- 8th March, quotes an extract from the
lunteer corps. *Times of India* to the effect that it is
rumoured that it is the intention of the English Government to
entrust the Government of India with power to enact a law
for exacting assistance from Europeans and Eurasians living
in India in time of war if necessary, and remarks that a simi-
lar law is already in force in the Dutch settlements in the
Indian Ocean. All Europeans who live in those settlements

Circulation,
200 copies.

are bound to assist the Government in time of difficulty. If the same law were also introduced in India, the Government might be able to reduce the number of British troops maintained in India, which would be a great relief to the tax-payer.

Circulation,
1245 copies.

The *Akhbár-i-A'm* of the 12th March says : The Government does not believe native papers even if they speak the truth. It is under the impression that only English or Anglo-Indian papers speak the truth. The more we examine the acts of the Government, the more we are convinced of the truth of the above remark. It is not fair to saddle India with the cost of the war. The native press has long been agitating the point, but the agitation has yet had no effect. India will have to pay for the war, not because justice demands it, but because it is the opinion of the Anglo-Indian papers. The native press strongly protested against the levy of the license tax on the ground that the people would be unable to pay it, specially at the present time of distress. But the Government did not listen to the native press, and imposed the tax as the Anglo-Indian press wished it. It appears from the *Indu Prakash* of Bombay that the impost is levied with fearful oppression in that presidency. Our contemporary says, "We know it as a fact that when the *mamledars* of two talukas in one of the districts affected lately by the famine sent in their lists, showing the amount which each of them could collect in the taluka under his charge, the collector showed his displeasure, and the helpless *mamledars* had to more than double the amounts they at first sent in ! A similar instance occurred in one of the talukas of another district of this presidency. In this case the native revenue officer was given to understand in express terms that it would be unfortunate for himself if he did not try to secure a larger amount than that he had shown on his list. The officer expressed his inability to do so on the ground that to bring the amount to the sum he had done, he had to set aside all notions

of humanity, and that any increase in it could only give rise to suffering. For this explanation the officer was relieved of the duty of assessing and collecting the tax and another officer was entrusted with it." All these things may be rightly attributed to our Anglo-Indian contemporaries, which unanimously declare that India is a mine of riches, and that the natives who say that they are poor, are great scoundrels. The Anglo-Indian papers are our enemies, and are trusted by the Government; what hope is there then of our welfare? It was simply according to the advice of the Anglo-Indian papers that the Government enacted the Vernacular Press Act. But was the tone of the vernacular press really more objectionable than that of the Anglo-Indian press? We have got several Anglo-Indian papers with us in which the Afghan policy of the Government has been criticised in a very objectionable tone. We do not think it advisable to republish the articles in question at present on political grounds. No one has taken the writers of those articles to task, while small things in vernacular papers are grossly exaggerated. If the Government plumes itself on its impartial justice, it should look upon the Natives and Europeans with an eye of equality.

The *Akhbár-i-A'm* of the 12th March says that it has been heard that the unsatisfactory state of the crops in the Panjab. The crops has induced the Panjab Government to issue a circular to the district officers enquiring what is the state of the crops, what stores of grain exist in the country, and what relief works should be started. It is really surprising that in spite of the above state of things the Secretary of State observed in the House of Lords on the 4th March that every precaution has been taken against famine in India, and expressed a hope that the failure of the rains would not be serious. The Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab, after a tour of inspection, had reported that there was no apprehension of famine in that province at present. A drought, said His lordship, is expected in Kashmir, and supplies of grain are

Circulation,
1245 copies.

already going thither. If no famine is apprehended in the Panjab even if there is no rainfall, why has the Panjab Government issued the circular in question? The state of things in Kashmir has also become the reverse of that described by the Secretary of State. We have heard that there has been a good fall of rain in Kashmir.

Circulation,
170 copies.

The collection of private subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers from the Afghan war.

The *Safir-i-Hind* of the 8th March publishes an article communicated by Sayyid Farzand Ali, deputy superintendent of the settlement office at Jhelam (Panjab). The writer praises the British Government for its justice and humanity, and asks the natives, especially the native ministerial officers, to contribute their one month's income for the relief of the sufferers from the Kabul war, to give a practical proof of their loyalty. He offered his one month's pay (Rs. 80) to the settlement officer of Jhelam, for the purpose, and requested that a month's pay might be also realised from other public servants, to which R. G. Thomson, Esq., officiating settlement officer of Jhelam, gave him the following reply on the 31st January :—

"The financial commissioner considers that your proposal to subscribe one month's pay for the sufferers from the Afghan war is liberal. But he also considers that any fund of this kind must be raised *privately* among the contributors themselves. Government cannot act in the matter."

The writer has now written to the Anjuman Panjab praying that measures may be adopted to give effect to his proposal.

Circulation,
170 copies

The appointment of an additional financial commissioner for the Panjab.

The *Safir-i-Hind*, Amritsar, of the 8th March, referring to the appointment of an additional financial commissioner for the Panjab, remarks that the revenue work of the Panjab cannot be done so well as it ought to be, until a board of revenue is appointed in the Panjab, as is already the case in the North-Western Provinces and other presi-

dencies. The unanimous opinion of many men is always entitled to more weight than that of a single individual.

The same paper publishes the article that appeared in the *Vakil-i-Hindustan* of the 1st March on the disagreement between the Bishop of Lahore and his native visitors about shoes.

Bishop of Lahore and his native visitors at Karrachi about shoes (*vide the Selections* for the week ending the 8th March, 1879, page 181 *et seq*), and remarks: If the facts of the case are what they are stated to be by the writer, we entirely concur in the views expressed by him.

A correspondent of the *Koh-i-Nur* of the 8th March, writing from Magyana, Jhang (Panjab), says that, in regard to those petitions which are submitted to the deputy commissioner against the assessments of the license tax, he makes enquiries through the tahsildars. A fee of rupees ten is exacted from each petitioner who produces his account-books in court in support of his petition, as the wages of the man who examines the books. The people complain of the exaction of this fee, and think that such a heavy fee has been fixed in order to prevent the institution of appeals.

Circulation,
630 copies.

The *Shola-i-Tür* of the 11th March objects to the present system of despatching private telegraphic messages from the nearest telegraph station to outlying villages.

Circulation,
275 copies.

The despatch of telegraphic messages to outlying villages, When a man sends a message by telegraph to any village, the message reaches the telegraph station, which is nearest to that village, without delay; but if the village is situated at a distance of ten or twelve miles from that station, the message is sent from that station to the village with the mails at the fixed time through the *dák harkára*. Thus a telegraphic message destined to an outlying village takes nearly the same time to reach its destination as a letter. Such messages should be despatched from telegraph stations to their destination

Circulation,
225 copies.

through special messengers as soon as they are received, and an additional fee of four annas may be exacted from the senders of messages in such cases as the wages of the messenger.

EDUCATION.

The *Udhd Akhbár* of the 15th March, after advertizing to
The need of boarding-houses for students in Oudh. the intention of the Government of Bengal to construct a boarding-house for the Hindu students, remarks that a boarding-house should be attached to each college and school. Those students who are strangers obtain great convenience and comfort at a boarding-house. They are saved house rent, and provided with free accommodation near the college or school. The boarders have a study-room, so that one can easily assist the other in his studies. There is a great need of boarding-houses in some places in Oudh. True, every high school in Oudh already has a boarding-house attached to it, but some of the boarding-houses are too small to accommodate all the mufassil students, and some are hired houses and not the property of Government. The Canning college should also have a boarding-house.

Circulation,
719 copies.

The *Agra Akhbár* of the 7th March approves of the giving of education to the children of dancing-girls on the ground that education may have the effect of in-

ducing them to hate the vile trade of their mothers. The sons of dancing-girls may be admitted to the schools attended by the sons of the respectable classes. The conduct of the latter will have a beneficial effect upon that of the former, while the conduct of the former will not affect that of the latter, because the number of the former will be very small compared with the latter. But the daughters of dancing-girls should not be admitted to female schools, lest their conduct should corrupt the morals of the daughters of respectable classes. Separate schools may be established for their instruction.

The *Safir-i-Hind* of the 8th March publishes a communicated article, in which the writer
The industrial school,
Jaipur.

at first briefly refers to the industrial school established by the Maharaja of Jaipur, and remarks that the school is very beneficial to the artisans of the State. It is to be regretted that there is no industrial school in British India. The condition of the people cannot be expected to improve without the establishment of some industrial schools. Thousands of men who have received a purely literary education are now without employment. Had they learnt any industrial art, they could easily earn a livelihood. But unfortunately the Government does not listen to us, and looks to its own interests. Mr. McMinn, the joint magistrate of Agra, who, like other respectable European officers, sympathises with the natives, has urged the necessity of encouraging native art. A scheme is under the consideration of the commissioner of commerce and industry (perhaps the writer means the director of agriculture and commerce) for the encouragement of native art. Raja Siva Prasad, C. S. I., has liberally contributed Rs. 5,000 for the support of an industrial school which is about to be established at Allahabad. But it is not yet known who will establish the school. However, it is almost certain that the school will not be a Government institution, because as long as Sir George Couper, Bart., is the Lieutenant-Governor of these provinces, the educational department will not get a farthing from Government. He has very narrow views on the question of popular education.

Circulation,
170 copies.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

A correspondent of the *Kavi Vachan Sudha* of the 10th

The bad custom among the pilgrims of bathing at the middle of the stream at Allahabad.

March, writing from Naini Tal, says : It has been heard that the pilgrims at Allahabad sometimes go to the middle of the stream by means of boats to bathe, and that some of them are sometimes drowned. Either the pilgrims should be prohibited from going to the middle

Circulation,
275 copies.

of the stream, or the boatmen should be held responsible for any loss of life or property to the pilgrims. If the pilgrims wear precious ornaments, they are specially exposed to danger.

Circulation,
575 copies.

The collection of private subscriptions for the relief of the famine stricken at Lahore.

The *Aftab-i-Panjab*, Lahore, of the 10th March, in its local news columns, states that as great distress prevails from high prices among the poor classes at Lahore, the deputy commissioner has appealed to the charity of the public for the relief of the sufferers. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has contributed Rs. 250 towards the relief fund, and his private secretary and the deputy commissioner Rs. 50 each. The fund is devoted to the distribution of food among the famine-stricken people at the police station at Anarkali. The well-to-do classes of the community should also liberally contribute towards the fund.

Circulation,
600 copies.

The forcible exaction of rice from grain dealers by the police for the Maharaja of Benares.

The Arya Mitra, Benares, of the 7th March, in its local news column, says that when the Maharaja of Benares intended to go to the temple at Mirzapur, he sent for supplies from Benares. The police forcibly took a quantity of rice from the grain dealers against their will for the Maharaja. Moreover, the grain dealers have not yet been paid the price.

The same paper complains that the road situated between the city of Benares and the Khojba bazar is in a very bad state, and asks the municipal committee to repair it.

Circulation,
225 copies.

The bad state of the road lying between the city of Benares and the Khojba Bazar.

The Agra Akhbár of the 7th March publishes a communicated article in which the writer gives a description of the Begam of Bhopal in a facetious style. The following is an extract from the article: Now look at the reign of Begam Shah Jahan. She is more fortunate than her mother and grand mother.

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The beginning of everything is difficult. She is entirely free from those difficulties to which they were exposed, while she shares their glory and comfort. Two things have to be specially noticed about her, namely, (1) her marriage with Nawab Shadiq Hasan Khan, and (2) her *pardanashini*, i.e., sitting behind the curtain. Her sitting behind the curtain is compulsory, being necessitated by her marriage. But there is nothing strange in it. It is an English proverb that before marriage the men should court the women, and after marriage the women should court the men. Time is unstable. See what Mir Hasan (a modern erotic Indian poet) says: "Such is the course of time that the mistress sometimes has to obey the orders of the lover!"

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISH- ER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RE- CEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1 <i>Ajtab-i-Panjab</i>	... Lahore	Urdu	... Bi-weekly	... Yaqir Muhammed,	March 7th & 10th	March 9th & 12th	575 copies.
2 <i>Agra Akhbār</i>	... Agra	Ditto	... Weekly	... Khwaja Usaf Ali,	" 7th	" 10th	225 "
3 <i>Akhbār-i-Ālam</i>	... Meerut	Ditto	... Ditto	... Kamta Prasad	" 8th	" "	100 "
4 <i>Akhbār-i-Am</i>	... Lahore	Ditto	... Ditto	... Mokand Ram	" 12th	" 15th	1,245 copies (in- cluding 355 copies taken by Govt.)
5 <i>Akhbār-i-Tamānī</i> , 6 <i>Akmal-ul-Akhbār</i>	... Lucknow, Delhi	Ditto	... Ditto	Puran Chand Sayyid Fakhr-ud- din.	" 11th	" 14th	125 copies.
7 <i>Aligarh Institute Ga- zette</i> Aligarh	Urdu-Eng.	Bi-weekly	Sheikh Alim-ul-la, Chandan Lal	8th & 11th	" 15th	110 "
8 <i>Anjuman-i-Hind</i>	... Lucknow,	Urdu	Weekly	... Chandan Lal	" 9th	" 14th	297 copies (in- cluding 63 copies taken by Govt.)
9 <i>Anjuman-i-Panjab</i>	... Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	... "	" 9th	" 9th	408 copies (in- cluding 200 copies taken by Govt.)
10 <i>Anwār-ul-Akhbār</i>	... Lucknow,	Ditto	... Ditto	Fateh Muhammad, Babu Bhut Nath,	" 6th	" 11th	100 copies.
11 <i>Arya Mittra</i>	... Benares	Hindi	... Ditto	... "	7th & 14th	" 9th & 15th,	600 "
12 <i>Ashraf-ul-Akhbār</i>	... Delhi	Urdu	... Urdu	Mirza Khan	" 11th	" 14th	100 "
13 <i>Berdar Mitr</i>	... Eliehpur,	Marathi	... Marathi	Ek Nath Saksra Ram,	" 4th	" 9th	" "

List of papers examined—(continued).

NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
36 <i>Nasim-i-Agra</i>	... Agra	... Urdu	... Tri-monthly	Yudhistar Chandar Das.	1879.	March 14th	150 copies.
37 <i>Nur-i-Afshan</i>	... Ludhiana,	Ditto	... Weekly	Rev. A. P. Kelse ...	" 13th	" 15th	430 "
38 <i>Nur-ul-Abdar</i>	... Allahabad,	Ditto	... Bi-monthly	Roshan Lal ..	" 15th	" "	84 copies (in- cluding 40 copies taken by Govt.)
39 <i>Nur-ul-Anwar</i>	... Cawnpore,	Ditto	... Weekly	Muhammad Yaqub,	" 11th	" 14th	450 "
40 <i>Nusrat-ul-Akhbar</i>	... Delhi	Ditto	... Tri-monthly	... " "	" 11th	" 14th	150 "
41 <i>Nusrat-ul-Islam</i>	... Lucknow,	Ditto	... Ditto	Sheo Prasad	" 10th to 15th	" 10th to 15th	50 "
42 <i>Oudh Akhbar</i>	... Lucknow,	Ditto	... Daily				719 copies (in- cluding 90 copies taken by Govt.)
43 <i>Oudh Punch</i>	... Lahore	Ditto	... Weekly	Sajjad Hussain	" 11th	" 13th	320 copies.
44 <i>Panjab-i-Akhbar</i>	... Patiala	Ditto	... Ditto	... " "	" 8th	" 11th	300 "
45 <i>Punjab Punch</i>	... Patiala	Ditto	... Ditto	Fateh-ud-din	" 10th	" 12th	225 "
46 <i>Patiala Akhbar</i>	... Meerut	Ditto	... Ditto	Rikhi Kesh	" " "	" 13th	250 "
47 <i>Prince of Wales, Gazette.</i>	... Meerut	Ditto	... Ditto	Rai Ganeshi Lal	" 12th	" 15th	50 "
48 <i>Rohilkhand Akhbar</i>	... Moradabad	Ditto	... Ditto	Harnam Sarup	" 8th	" 11th	64 "
49 <i>Sadiq-ul-Akhbar</i>	... Bhowalpur	Ditto	... Ditto	Ate-ul-lah	" 10th	" 15th	150 "
50 <i>Safir-i-Hind</i>	... Amritsar,	Ditto	... Ditto	... " "	" 8th	" 12th	170 "
51 <i>Safir-i-Hind</i>	... Delhi	Ditto	... Ditto	Bulaqi Das	" 13th	" 15th	110 "
52 <i>Sayyid-ul-Akhbar</i>	... Hindi-Urdu	Ditto	... Tri-monthly	Murari Lal	" 10th	" " "	86 "

ALLAHABAD,
The 20th March, 1870.

PRIYĀ DAS,
Gent. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

PAPERS AT THE R.H.C., & A BRIEF GOVERNMENT PAPER.

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